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Impairment of sexual life in 3485 dermatological outpatients from a multicentre study in 13 European countries.

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Short title: Sexual impact in dermatology

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Conflict of interest: AYF is joint copyright owner of the DLQI: Cardiff University and AYF receive royalties from its use. The other Authors have no conflict of interest related to this manuscript **to declare**.

Abstract

Skin conditions may have a strong impact on sexual life of patients, and thus influence personal relationships. Sexual issues are difficult to discuss directly in clinical practice, and a mediated instrument may be useful to capture such information. In this study the item 9 of the Dermatology Life Quality Index was used to collect information on sexual impact of several skin conditions in 13 European countries. Among 3485 patients, 23.1% reported sexual problems. The impairment was particularly high in patients with hidradenitis suppurativa, prurigo, **blistering disorders, psoriasis, urticaria, eczema, infections of the skin, pruritus**. Sexual impact was strongly associated with depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation. It was generally more frequent in younger patients and positively correlated to clinical severity and itch. It is important to address the issue of sexual well-being in the evaluation of patients with skin conditions, since it is often linked to anxiety, depression, and even suicidal ideation.

Key words: skin, quality of life, sexual impairment, DLQI

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Introduction

Sexual life is an important component of health-related quality of life. Skin conditions may have a strong impact on this component, since they involve the appearance, and thus social life and personal relationships. Several studies have investigated the impact of venereological and dermatological diseases with genital localization on sexual life (1,2,3). However, regardless of the localization of the affected body area, the involvement of skin in a disease may have consequences on intimacy (4,5).

In clinical practice, it may be challenging for both the patient and the physician to discuss sensitive issues directly, so the impact of a disease on sexual life is rarely assessed. Self-assessment using questionnaires may provide a viable alternative. Several specific questionnaires aimed at measuring sexual quality of life are available (6), and even a single question from a generic or disease specific quality of life instrument may yield some important information.

A relevant issue in the interpretation of studies on quality of life in general, and of the impact of skin diseases on sexual life, derives from the vast cultural and methodological variations between countries and study design, as well from the use of different questionnaires.

Therefore, we planned a multicenter European initiative to provide insight on the impact of skin diseases on quality of life and psychological wellbeing, using a single study design with standardized procedures and common research tools (7). The aim of the present study was to investigate **the perceived impact** of several dermatological conditions on patients' sexual life, using item 9 of the Dermatology Life Quality Index (DLQI) (8), across clinical and demographic variables in thirteen European countries.

Methods

Data presented in this report come from a large, cross-sectional study on the psychological burden of skin diseases conducted in 13 European countries. Materials and methods were described in detail in the main paper (7). In brief, complete data were collected on 3635 consecutive, dermatological out-patients, and 1359 healthy controls. The present report, being focused on the impact of skin diseases on the patients' sexual life, is based on data collected from the dermatology-specific instrument DLQI, and therefore considers only the out-patients sample. The inclusion criteria were age from 18 years and up, being able to read and write the local language, and not suffering from severe psychiatric diseases. Each patient was examined by a dermatologist who recorded the diagnosis and the presence of other physical conditions. Patients completed a questionnaire including socio-demographic variables. The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) (9,10) was used to evaluate the presence and severity of depression and/or anxiety in patients. It includes seven items assessing anxiety and seven assessing depression, each with four possible answers. For each dimension of anxiety and depression a score from 0 to 7 is considered a normal case, from 8 to 10 a borderline case, and from 11 to 21 a case in need of further examination or treatment. The clinical severity of the skin condition was evaluated by the physician as either "mild", "moderate", or "severe".

The sexual impact due to the skin condition was evaluated using item 9 of the DLQI (8). The question is "Over the last week, how much has your skin caused any sexual difficulties?", with the possible answers "very much" (3), "a lot" (2), "a little" (1), "not at all/not relevant" (0).

We calculated the frequency of each answer for the different dermatological conditions, and we studied the association of sexual impairment with different variables, including socio-demographic (gender, age, "living in the country of origin", education, marital status, geographical region) and clinical information (clinical severity of the skin condition, body site, and itch). The answers of item 9 were grouped to have a dichotomous variable "yes/no" (answers "very much" [3], "a lot" [2], and "a little" [1] versus "not at all/not relevant" [0]) ~~or "very much or a lot/other" (answers "very much" [3] and "a lot" [2] versus "a little" [1] and "not at all/not relevant" [0])~~. Countries were grouped into Northern Europe (Denmark, Norway), Western Europe (Belgium, France, Germany,

The Netherlands, UK), Eastern Europe (Hungary, Poland, Russia, Turkey), and Southern Europe (Italy, Spain). Frequencies were compared using the chi-square test.

Logistic regression models were tested for some diseases selected on the basis of the number of patients (eczema, psoriasis, acne), and/or the strong prevalence of sexual problems (blistering disorders). The diagnosis “eczema” included atopic dermatitis, eczema, and hand eczema. The ~~dicotomous~~dichotomous variable DLQI_9 (presence/absence of sexual difficulties) was introduced in each model as the dependent variable. The independent variables were age, gender, clinical severity, European region, flare on scalp, flare on hands, itch, anxiety, and depression.

Results

Data were complete for both question 9 of the DLQI and diagnosis in 3485 patients. The 114 patients with a diagnosis, but with no answer to the question 9 of the DLQI were older than patients who answered the question (mean age 56.8 vs 46.8 among patients who did not answer and who answered question 9, respectively, $p < 0.001$), and included more women (65.8% vs 56.1%, $p = 0.027$). Overall, 11.7% of patients reported sexual difficulties “a little”, 5.5% “a lot”, and 5.9% “very much”. Spearman’s correlation between item 9 and the DLQI total score was 0.558. We also verified the correlation between item 9 and the sum of all the other DLQI items: the Spearman’s correlation coefficient remained in the “moderate” range, although at a lower level (i.e., 0.501).

As shown in Table 1, there was no significant difference between men and women, while sexual impairment was reported more frequently by younger patients. No differences were observed in patients with different marital status and different origin (i.e., either coming from a foreign country or not). In Southern countries the prevalence of sexual difficulties was significantly higher compared to the other geographical areas. In patients with a clinically severe condition, the prevalence of sexual problems was three times more frequent among patients answering “a lot”, and four times more frequent for those answering “very much” compared to patients with a clinically mild condition. Also flares on scalp and on hands, as well as itch, were significantly associated with sexual problems.

Sexual difficulties were strongly associated with both depression and anxiety (Table 2). For example, among depressed patients, 24.3% reported sexual difficulties “a lot” or “very much”, compared to 7.3% of non-depressed patients. For anxiety the percentages were respectively 20.7% and 5.9%. Among patients who reported thoughts of suicide due to their skin condition 30.5% reported sexual difficulties “very much”, compared to 9.9% of patients who did not have thoughts of suicide.

As shown in Figure 1, which summarizes the prevalence of the answers “a lot/very much/a little” to question 9 of the DLQI, the impairment was particularly high in patients with hidradenitis suppurativa (66.7%). Other diagnoses with a prevalence greater than 1/3 were prurigo (41.7%), blistering disorders (34.9%), and psoriasis (34.8%); these were followed by urticaria and eczema (both at 29.0%), infections of the skin (27.7%), and pruritus (27.6%). The lowest prevalence was reported by patients with non-melanoma skin cancer (6.1%), nevi (6.4%), benign skin tumours (10.8%), and melanoma (12.8%).

When looking at the role of gender in the different skin conditions, it was observed that in patients with acne the impact on sexual life was higher in men than in women (23.5% of positive answers to item 9 and 12.2%, respectively, $p < 0.05$). For all the other conditions, the difference between men and women was not significant. The higher impact on sexual life observed overall in younger patients was significant only in patients with psoriasis (38.2% of positive answers in patients up to 60 years old, and 21.6% in patients older than 60, $p < 0.05$), with blistering disorders (47.1% and 23.1%, respectively, $p < 0.05$), and with eczema (31.5% and 16.0%, respectively, $p < 0.05$).

In patients with eczema (Table 3), sexual difficulties were significantly associated with young age, high severity, itch, anxiety and depression. In patients with psoriasis, sexual impairment was associated with young age, itch, anxiety, and depression. In patients with acne, sexual impact was associated with gender (higher impact in men), flare on hands, and itch. As for blistering diseases,

because of the small number of patients, significance was reached only for clinical severity. However, there was a strong association between sexual impact and young age. It was not possible to test the model for hidradenitis suppurativa, because of the low number of patients, however a strong association, although not significant, was observed between sexual impact and young age, clinical severity, itch, and anxiety.

Discussion

In this study, the impact of dermatological conditions on sexual life was investigated with simple standardized procedures in a large population of dermatological patients recruited in different European areas. The impact was particularly high in patients with hidradenitis suppurativa, prurigo, blistering disorders, psoriasis, urticaria, eczema, infections of the skin and pruritus. The important impact of hidradenitis suppurativa, which is a chronic, debilitating suppurative skin disease (11), on quality of life and on a wide spectrum of psychophysical aspects (including fatigue, depression, stigmatization level, and overall activity) has been documented (12,13), however, as to our knowledge, sexual impact had not been specifically evaluated.

A decreased sexual functioning has been reported in patients with psoriasis (4,14). In both studies, sexual impact was evaluated using single questions. In the first study, 40.8% of patients were sexually affected based on the question "Do you believe that since the onset of psoriasis your sexual activity has declined?". In the other study, sexual life was impaired in 35% to 71% of patients with psoriasis, depending on the different aspects covered by questions from different questionnaires. Another study (15) showed that psoriasis patients had more orgasmic problems than problems of desire, and stated that orgasmic problems might be due to disturbed self-esteem or emotional problems rather than severity or localisation of the disease. A study (16) showed that psoriasis had a detrimental effect on quality of life and sexual health, in particular when the lesions were localized on the genital area, and in women more than in men. In the present study, sexual impact in psoriasis patients was significantly associated with young age, itch, anxiety, and depression. The relevant role of itch was previously highlighted already pointed out by Yosipovitch et al. (17) who reported that, as result of pruritus, sexual desire of 35% of study participants was decreased or non-existent.

The issue of sexual life was also examined from a qualitative point of view in patients with acne, psoriasis, and atopic eczema (18). These conditions had adverse effects on participants' self-perceived sexual attractiveness and self-confidence, and in particular psoriasis and eczema also had marked effects on sexual well-being and on capacity for intimacy.

Several studies have addressed the sexual life of patients with atopic dermatitis. Misery et al. (5) showed that 57.5% of patients with atopic dermatitis noted a decreased sexual desire, and 36.7% of their partners reported that the appearance of eczema had an impact on their sexual life. A German study showed that the exchange of tenderness in patients with atopic dermatitis and psoriasis was significantly reduced (19). Sexual life was studied in detail in patients with vitiligo and chronic urticaria (20), who reported experiencing significantly more difficulties in sexual arousal and in reaching orgasm than did controls. In a large population of people aged from 15 to 24 years, the presence of acne was associated with less frequent sexual intercourse compared to the control group (21). Since the adolescents are the main group suffering from acne (22), and our population did not include patients under 18 years of age, the impact of acne in total is probably even greater than what we observed. Here sexual life was more impaired in men with acne, probably because it is easier for women to hide the lesions using make-up.

A possible explanation for all these findings is not only that the condition may affect the genital area and thus result in pain or discomfort, but also that the skin has an erotogenic function, and skin lesions can make physical contact difficult. Although this issue may be very burdensome for the individual, this problem is rarely addressed during routine dermatological consultations. In the

study by Niemeier et al (19), 93% of psoriatics and 96% of the patients with atopic dermatitis indicated that their attending physician had never addressed that problem.

In this study, we observed that sexual impact was strongly associated with itch, depression, anxiety, and even suicidal ideation. The cross-sectional nature of the study does not allow the sorting out of the complex interrelationship between the onset of disease, itch, the presence of anxiety and/or depression, and the sexual problems. Therefore, while it is not possible to draw any conclusion on the direction of the association, it is important to be aware that sexual impairment is often a marker for depression or anxiety, and even suicidal ideation – and vice versa. Also, the correlation between item 9 of the DLQI and the DLQI total score was high, indicating that an impairment in sexual life often corresponds with a general impairment in quality of life.

An important issue is that sexual problems particularly affect young patients. It was observed (23) that, for example, the impact of psoriasis on quality of life was particularly noticeable in younger patients, while the symptomatic component, due to comorbidities, was more impaired in older patients. Sexual life is an important component of well-being, in particular in young people, and it is thus particularly impaired when a skin condition is present.

A limitation of this study is the use of a single simple question which is not specifically validated to assess the sexual impact of dermatological conditions, and therefore does not allow one to evaluate in detail which aspects of sexual life are impaired. However, the aim of this study was to highlight the problem in general, and further studies are necessary to elucidate the single specific factors (such as, for example, shame or anger, or body site of the lesions, such as genital localization of rash, pruritus, etc.) that may be associated with a greater impairment of the patients' sexual life in the different skin conditions. Furthermore, other complex symptoms such as pain and itch may be adequately screened for by simple questions, identifying and quantifying the problems before detailed analysis.

The results of the study reinforce the idea that it is important to take into account specific psychosocial problems, such as sexual life, when assessing severity and treatment efficacy in dermatological conditions. Having this screening, sexual impairment question "hidden" in the DLQI may make it easier to bring up the subject and address these issues in the clinic. Clinicians should be especially aware of the ability of several dermatological conditions to profoundly affect patients' sexual well-being, which in turn is often linked to a range of psychological comorbidities-.

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Table 1. Prevalence of sexual difficulties in the study population according to demographic and clinical variables.

Variable	Level	N*	Sexual difficulties (DLQI_9)				P-value
			Not at all/ Not relevant %	A little %	A lot %	Very much %	
Overall		3485	76.9	11.7	5.5	5.9	
Gender	Male	1524	75.1	13.0	5.6	6.2	ns
	Female	1950	78.3	10.7	5.3	5.6	
Age (years)	18-39	1310	73.3	13.1	6.6	7.0	<0.001
	40-59	1171	73.7	13.3	6.1	6.8	
	60+	942	85.8	7.3	3.3	3.6	
Origin	Home	3170	77.1	11.8	5.5	5.6	ns
	Foreign	245	73.1	11.8	6.5	8.6	
Education	Primary	1425	80.2	9.3	4.5	6.0	0.001
	Secondary	1031	73.4	13.5	6.8	6.3	
	University	996	75.9	13.4	5.5	5.2	
Marital status	Single	846	75.3	13.2	5.6	5.9	ns
	Married	1914	77.8	11.1	5.3	5.7	
	Divorced	265	73.6	11.3	7.9	7.2	
	Widow	196	83.2	8.7	2.6	5.6	
Region of Europe	Northern	724	76.0	12.7	5.5	5.8	<0.001
	Western	1046	83.3	9.0	3.3	4.4	
	Eastern	967	77.4	9.9	6.2	6.5	
	Southern	748	68.4	16.8	7.4	7.4	
Severity	Mild	1183	84.7	9.5	3.0	2.9	<0.001
	Moderate	1408	72.3	14.4	6.7	6.5	
	Severe	521	65.3	12.9	8.8	13.1	
Flare on face	Yes	1262	78.6	11.3	4.6	5.5	ns
	No	2150	75.3	12.3	6.0	6.3	
Flare on scalp	Yes	908	72.4	13.7	5.7	8.3	0.001
	No	2509	78.1	11.3	5.5	5.2	
Flare on hands	Yes	1037	70.0	13.7	7.5	8.8	<0.001
	No	2379	79.4	11.1	4.7	4.8	
Itch	Yes	1863	68.8	15.4	7.6	8.2	<0.001
	No	1568	86.2	7.7	2.8	3.3	

*Totals may vary because of missing figures

Table 2. Frequency of sexual difficulties in the study population according to mood disorders.

	N	Sexual difficulties (DLQI_9)				P- value
		Not at all	A little	A lot	Very much	
		%	%	%	%	
No depression	2618	82.1	10.6	3.8	3.5	
Marginal or clinical depression	824	60.3	15.4	10.7	13.6	<0.001
No anxiety	2168	84.3	9.8	3.0	2.9	
Marginal or clinical anxiety	1270	64.2	15.0	9.8	10.9	<0.001
No thoughts of suicide	3226	78.6	11.5	4.8	5.1	
Thoughts of suicide	233	54.1	15.5	12.9	17.6	<0.001

Table 3. Logistic regression models for eczema, psoriasis, acne, and blistering disorders, with sexual impact as the dependent variables. The Odds Ratios (OR) were also adjusted for region.

		ECZEMA (n=448)		PSORIASIS (n=537)		ACNE (n=202)		BLISTERING DIS. (n=53)	
Variable	Level	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI	OR	95% CI
Age	60+	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--
	18-39	2.23	1.09-4.58	2.27	1.30-3.97	4.93	0.42-57.27	4.80	0.39-58.58
	40-59	3.25	1.57-6.72	2.14	1.24-3.69	--	--	3.06	0.61-15.40
Gender	Female	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--
	Male	1.30	0.82-2.06	1.25	0.84-1.85	2.42	1.00-5.89	0.90	0.19-4.13
Severity	Mild	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--
	Moderate	2.16	1.29-3.61	1.35	0.84-2.18	1.88	0.67-5.29	4.79	0.77-29.65
	Severe	1.84	0.90-3.75	1.36	0.77-2.41	2.60	0.74-9.11	10.12	1.02-100.57
Flare scalp	No	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--
	Yes	1.06	0.62-1.82	1.05	0.71-1.56	0.97	0.26-3.61	2.24	0.35-14.45
Flare hands	No	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--
	Yes	1.18	0.73-1.92	1.09	0.72-1.64	1.16	0.21-6.40	1.61	0.29-8.97
Itch	No	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--
	Yes	2.66	1.27-5.57	1.86	1.14-3.03	3.81	1.41-10.28	0.30	0.04-2.02
Anxiety	No	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--
	Yes	1.71	1.02-2.86	1.98	1.25-3.12	1.32	0.50-3.51	1.88	0.33-10.79
Depression	No	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--	REF.	--
	Yes	1.99	1.15-3.45	2.05	1.27-3.30	1.03	0.32-3.34	0.66	0.10-4.42

Figure 1. Prevalence of positive answers to question 9 of the DLQI (“Over the last week, how much has your skin caused any sexual difficulties?”) in different skin conditions.



